

COMMUNICATION.
TO THE PUBLIC.
In the Boston Morning Post of the 10th inst. appeared the following paragraph:—
"Mr. Editor. At the late trial of Lieut. Babbitt, at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Mr. Loring, Mr. B's counsel, contrasted the testimony of *Mechanics*, under oath, with that of a Navy Officer, and asked the court, if they could possibly consider the first entitled to equal credit with the latter? It is becoming common of late to undervalue the statements of persons in humble life, as though the truth could only be spoken by those who move in the higher strata of society, and Mr. Loring has infused into this too common error of his profession. If this trial is ever published, the public will be satisfied with whom the falsehood rests, and *Mechanics* will be in no doubt, if they have any now, that in *Commodore Elliot*, they have a friend who will secure just and equal right to all."
A. WORKINGMAN."

Immediately upon reading it, I addressed a note to the Editor of the paper, requesting the name of the author; and before receiving an answer accidentally meeting him, he informed me that he inserted the article with reluctance, at the request of a person from Charlestown, who was anxious to have it published.
On the morning of the 11th, I received a reply to my note to the Editor, stating that he had written to the author of the paragraph for permission to disclose to me his name, and would in form me of it as soon as he obtained leave. On the 12th, I repeated my request, and received for answer that the Editor had received no reply to his note; from which I infer that the writer of that article chooses to remain unknown: which I regret, as I should have preferred the recantation which, upon inquiry, he would doubtless have made, to being called upon for the statements which, by his concealment, I am compelled to give.
If I had considered the paragraph only as a blow aimed at me individually, I might feel much less disposed to notice it, than I now am; believing that those who know me would need no assurance of its falsehood, and trusting that those who do not, would be slow upon such authority, to consider me guilty of the nonsense and injustice there imputed.
But considering that the accusation and tenor of this article were rather aimed at the profession of which I am thus made a representative, and were intended to excite the indignation of a class of my fellow citizens, whose good opinion is invaluable to any man or class of men, and whose feelings I hold in as much respect as that of any other portion of the community; and that this pitiful attack upon the private character of one, taking no public part in the politics of the day, was a base electioneering device, and not designed for this meridian only, I think proper that no doubt should remain of the true character of this publication.
The defence alluded to, being necessarily in writing, no question can be made as to what was actually said; and it weighs not a little against the moral honesty of the author of the paragraph, that he should make an assertion like this, without first ascertaining its truth, which might have been easily done.
I declare then, the statement that a contrast was made between the testimony of mechanics and that of a naval officer under oath, and that an appeal was made to the Court, whether they could consider the first entitled to equal credit with the latter,—to be an unqualified falsehood. No such contrast or appeal was made in any part of the trial. On the contrary, the only instances in which any contradiction or discrepancy between the testimony of an officer and mechanic took place, were between that of the Prosecutor and the mechanics of the yard; all of whom who testified, but one I believe, were summoned by him as his witnesses; and in all these instances, it was urged upon the Court by Lieut. Babbitt's Counsel, that the testimony of the latter was under the circumstances entitled to the greatest credit. And in no one instance was it attempted in this argument to disprove or discredit the statement of any one mechanic.
But in that where the contradiction was supposed to have existed between Lieut. Babbitt and Mr. Thayer, the carpenter, and on which alone the charge of falsehood is based, it was expressly stated in the defence, that the explanation to be derived from the testimony of the latter must, as was thought, "satisfy every candid and honorable mind that there was no ground for imputing to either of them any want of sincerity, and much less a wilful falsehood."
The only instance in which it could be supposed that a contrast was intimated between the veracity of a superior officer and a mechanic, was in a passage in which, after commenting upon the absurdity and injustice of the rule, that where two persons differ in their statements concerning a fact or conversation, one must be guilty of intentional falsehood,—complaint was made that it was here carried still further, so that upon the happening of a contradiction between such officer and a mechanic serving in the yard, the commanding officer had, without further evidence, assumed the statement of the mechanic to be true, and that of the superior officer to be wilfully and maliciously false.
And of the propriety of such complaint, I am willing that that portion of my fellow citizens, to whom I am thus held up as an object of indignation or aversion, should be the sole judges.
I will merely add, that this paragraph is not the first attempt to circulate this imputation, which has been made known to me.
Should the trial be published (and articles like this may render such publication necessary by Lt. Babbitt in self defence) the public will no doubt be satisfied as the paragraph states "with whom the falsehood rests," if it is this writer imputes, any exists; and mechanics will be equally so, that they need no defender against Lt. Babbitt or his counsel; and that such an attempt as this to array one class of fellow citizens against another, indicates any thing but respect for the equal rights of either.
Respectfully,
November 15, 1834. CHARLES G. LORING.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM GAULT, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from No. 10 Congress street to No. 6 Elm street, where he will keep constantly on hand, as good variety of Broadclothes, Cassimeres and Vestings, as can be found in any other similar establishment, which he will make into Garments, (in any style or fashion,) at short notice and as cheap for cash as can be purchased in the city.
Also, a general assortment of ready made Clothing of all descriptions, with a variety of black Italian and plaid Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs—Shirt Bosoms and Dickies—Indi Rubber, Silk and Webbing Suspenders—Stocks—Gloves, &c. &c. &c.
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July 3

TAVERN HOUSE IN ELM STREET.—To let, a large and convenient Tavern House on Elm street, and nearly opposite the "Patterson House." Said house contains kitchen, bar room, dining room and 23 sleeping rooms. Said house has been occupied for the last 10 years by the same person. The premises have good well and cistern water, all which have been put in good order and repair. For terms, apply to the subscriber, in Joy's Buildings.
A. COTTING.
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SPRING GOODS.—E. PITMAN, Jr. Merchant Tailor, No. 12 Congress st. respectfully informs his patrons and friends, that he has received his Spring Goods, which consist of superior Invisible Green, Adelaide, Russell Brown, Mulberry, Wine, super Black, and Blue Cloths. A good assortment of Cassimeres, of different shades, colors and qualities.
Also, a variety of fancy articles, such as are usually kept in his line of business—with a complete assortment of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, which will be sold as cheap as elsewhere.
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PORTRAIT, MINIATURE AND FRUIT PAINTING.—REUBEN ROWLEY respectfully announces to the citizens of Boston and vicinity, that he continues to paint Portraits, Miniatures, and Fruit Pictures, of various sizes and prices. Gentlemen and ladies are respectfully invited to call at his rooms in Pearl Place, No. 11, and examine his specimens. His exhibition room will be open all hours of the day, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 8 P. M.
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ASA GILSON, would respectfully inform his former patrons and the public, that he has relinquished business at Hawley Place, and taken the commodious stable No. 18 Blossom st. (formerly occupied by Mr. Oliver Davis,) where he will continue to keep horses at livery and harness, chaises and carriages for letting as usual. Particular attention will be paid to his customers, and every exertion used to give satisfaction.
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July 26

PORCELAIN CLOCKS.—S. A. & W. G. PIERCE have just received from Paris a very rich Porcelain Clocks, with Vases to match, all with shades, making complete mantel sets. They are an entire new article, and decidedly the richest mantel ornament that can be found in the city. Purchasers are invited to call and examine them, at 370 Washington street, where they will find the best assortment of rich China Goods in the city.
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NOTICE.—Just received, 3,750 pr Rubber Shoes, of the very best quality, and at the lowest price.
Also—1000 pr lined and bound—a very neat article. Like wise, constantly on hand, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Leather, wholesale and retail.
N. B. Old Rubber taken in exchange for new, and a fair price given.
MORSE & TOWLE
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At No 35 Court street, Boston

REMOVAL.—CHRISTOPHER DYER, informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 37 to No. 42 Court street, where he continues to keep ready made clothing, and to make up and alter garments, and to receive and make up orders for the same. His exhibition room will be open all hours of the day, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 8 P. M.
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EUROPEAN LEECHES.—WILLIAM BROWN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he constantly keeps a supply of Fresh EUROPEAN LEECHES; and has made arrangements with Miss MARY HASTINGS, who will administer the same, in the most judicious manner.
Orders left at the corner of Washington and Eliot Sts will meet with prompt attendance.
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ANTHRACITE COALS.—warranted equal to any ever come to this market, seasoned and delivered to any part of the city for \$7, per 2000 lbs. cash, when ordered or on delivery—for sale by the subscriber, at his Coal Yard, next South Arch wharf, Broad st. Orders left at his order box, Mechanics' Reading Room, or at No 16 Custom House street, will be attended to.
PETER DUNBAR.
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WALNUT TIMBER WANTED.—10 or 15 cords of Walnut Timber, of superior quality, suitable for hammer and axe handles, at the Hammer and Edge-tool Factory, Front st. App. to J. HAMMOND, at the Factory, or No 2, South side Faneuil Hall.
Also, 2 first hand workmen at edge-tools, and 2 men to work at handing hammers and axes—apply at the Factory, Front st.
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HAIR WORK.—WARREN THAYER, No. 22 Hanover street, has just received his full supply of French Hair Work, consisting of Puffs, Frizzets, Bands of long Hair, Curly, &c. &c. &c.
Dealers from the country will do well to call before they purchase, as the prices are lower than at any other store in the city.
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BOSTON BRUSH MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE.—No 19 Exchange street.—JOHN G. MCMURRAY has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing, Brushes of every quality and description, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.
BELLONS—A few dozen superior quality fancy Belongs, just received and for sale as above.
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HOBBS SARGENT, No 67 Long Wharf, continues to accommodate FISHING & PLEASURE PARTIES, as usual. H. S. has a very fast sailing boat called the *Young Favorite*, large enough to accommodate 25 persons under deck. She has been used as a pilot boat of late, and is kept manned, ready at any time to accommodate passengers to sail among the Islands, or Fishing Parties.
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NOTICE.—The business heretofore transacted by the subscribers in the city of New Orleans, under the firm of ASA D. GOVE, is this day dissolved.
ASA D. GOVE.
WASHINGTON MUNROE,
DANIEL DRAPER.
Boston, October 8, 1834.
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YOUNG MAN'S GUIDE.—Just published, a new edition of the Young Man's Guide—elegantly bound in embossed morocco.
Also—The Daughter's Own Book.
" Youth's Sketch Book.
" Young Ladies' Book—for sale at MARSHT'S, 84 Washington st.
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BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, & STATIONERY.—A complete assortment of the best quality of the above articles constantly on hand, and offered for sale at the lowest prices, wholesale or retail, at the SOUTH END BOOK STORE, 362 Washington street, near the Bowdoin Market, by J. C. TUST.
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250 CHALDRONS Newmarket's Wallend COAL, of the first quality, now landing from brig Arcturus, and for sale at a low price, and suitable for grates, warranted equal to the ship Louis's cargo—will be sold low if applied for while discharging. Apply to NEVENS & FRENCH, 65 Purchase street, or W. H. PRENTICE & SON, 45 Purchase street.
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THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully gives notice to his customers and the public generally, that his Fall and Winter supply of Fashionable Cloths and Cassimeres is now received, which he would be pleased to make to order at the shortest notice.
NATHL P. SNELLING,
10 Congress street.
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THE ORIENTAL ANNUAL, or Scenes in India—just published twenty-two Engravings from original drawings, by Wm Daniell, R. A. and a descriptive account by the Rev Hobart Carter, D.D. London, 1835. This day received and for sale by B. B. MUSSEY, 29 Cornhill.
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GENERAL JACKSON.—The Life of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, by William Cobbett. In a large sheet, folded in pamphlet form. 80 per hundred. This edition contains the whole of the work, as published by the author. For sale at this Office.
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SUPERIOR DRAWING PENCILS.—Dixon and Hathaway's superior black lead Drawing Pencils—warranted equal to any imported.
Also—an assortment of Leads, for ever pointed pencils. For sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington st.
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NOTICE.—A first rate practical Accountant and Book-keeper, who has had much experience in business, is desirous of an engagement with some merchant at the South or West—any communication, addressed to L. M. N. and let at No 15 Exchange st, will be attended to.
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EVENING DANCING SCHOOL.—MR. PARKS respectfully informs the Young Gentlemen of this city that his Academy will be opened for the reception of those who would wish instruction in the above accomplishment, on Monday, Sept. 29. The regular evenings for instruction will be on Mondays and Fridays.
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DOG LOST.—Lost, on Sunday, 19th Oct, a black Newfoundland Dog, with a cut tail; his hair is smooth and black, and all of his feet are tipped with white; there is also a streak of white under his throat. He wore a chain collar, with the owner's name and 22 Mount Vernon engraved on it; he answers to the name of Turk. Whoever has found said Dog and will leave him at No 22 Mount Vernon street, or give information where he may be found, at this office, shall receive the thanks of the owner and a satisfactory reward.
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REMOVAL.—JOHN G. WYMAN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from No 8 Court street to 71 Washington street, Brooks' new block, directly opposite the Post Office.
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TO GENTLEMEN.—J. G. WYMAN has for sale, beautiful dressed silk Shirts and Drawers—fine English Merino do. Also—a few dozen Shakers' Shirts and Drawers, received this day.
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STREET BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE, MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1834. PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Public Auditors Office, October 30, 1834.
PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 1st day of December next, inclusive, for building a Light House and Dwelling House on or near the Shoals of Barnegat, in New Jersey, of the following materials, dimension and description:
THE LIGHT HOUSE to be of rough split stone, or hard brick, (over and under) the foundation to be of concrete, and to be necessary to make the whole secure; the height of the tower to be 40 feet from the surface of the ground—the diameter of the base 22 feet, and that of the top ten and one half feet—the walls to be 3 feet 6 inches thick at the bottom, graduated to 2 feet 6 inches at the top; the interior to be of brick, and water well polished with cement, and whitewashed twice over. The floor of the Light House to be paved with stone or brick; circular stairs, connected with a centre post, to be carried up from the floor to within six feet of the deck lantern; the stairs to be made from two inch plank, 8 inches wide, with copper, and in the octagonal hole, to be 6 feet high and three and a half feet wide, made of inch boards, double and cross nailed, with strong hinges, lock and a latch; the windows to have strong frames, and sashes to contain 12 lights, 9 by 10 glass. An arch to be turned at the top of the tower, on which to be fastened a screw, 12 feet in diameter, 1 inch thick, the joints to be filled with lead; a scuttle in the deck to pass into the lantern, 18 inches by 24; the scuttle and rabbets to be covered with copper; an iron ladder to reach from the top of the stairs to the entrance of the scuttle, with steps two inches wide on the top of the tower to be a wrought iron lantern of an octagon form, to be of sufficient diameter to admit an iron sash in each octagon, to contain 24 lights, 12 by 11, to be glazed with the first quality of glass of double thickness, from the Boston manufactory, except the lower half, which is to be filled with copper; a sliding ventilator, 12 inches in diameter, to be in the center of the tower, the walls of the lantern to be not less than five eighths of an inch deep; the octagon post to be two inches square, and to run 4 feet into the walls of the tower and secured with anchors; the top of the lantern to be a dome formed by 16 iron rafters, concentrating in an iron hoop, 6 inches wide and 9 inches diameter, covered with copper, and to be four paces from the tower, to come down and rivet on the pieces that form the top of the sash; on the top of the dome to be a traversing ventilator, 12 inches diameter and 15 inches high, on which to be a vane secured, two and a half feet long and 15 inches wide; the ventilator to be of iron, and to be four paces from the tower, to come down and rivet on the pieces that form the top of the sash; on the top of the dome to be a traversing ventilator, 12 inches diameter and 15 inches high, on which to be a vane secured, two and a half feet long and 15 inches wide; the ventilator to be of iron, and to be four paces from the tower, to come down and rivet on the pieces that form the top of the sash; on the top of the dome to be a traversing ventilator, 12 inches diameter and 15 inches high, on which to be a vane secured, two and a half feet long and 15 inches wide; the ventilator to be of iron, and to be four paces from the tower, to come down and rivet on the pieces that form the top of the sash; on the top of the dome to be a traversing ventilator, 12 inches diameter and 15 inches high, on which to be a vane secured, two and a half feet long and 15 inches wide; 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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1834.

Upon our First Page may be found Mr Loring's reply to a "WORKINGMAN."

For the Boston Morning Post.

Mr Editor.—I highly approved of the ground you took, as a jurymen, on the trial of Mr Abner Kneeland. It is a ground, which, I am convinced, is that of the Constitution. It is the same ground which I should take if I were in a like situation, unless my present opinions should be altered by something which should be said at the trial. I speak concerning the law; not in reference to the facts, which, I believe, were not in dispute. My indignation, mixed with astonishment, has also been raised, by the most unfair, unjust and dishonorable misrepresentations, which have been made, founded on your independent course in that trial, in some of the Whig papers, especially the Atlas. The editors of those papers know perfectly well, that politics had not the least bearing in that case; and that a belief or disbelief in the religious sentiments of Mr Kneeland were entirely out of the question, in deciding the point of law on which the verdict depended. If there be any reasonable ground of doubt, with respect to the Christian belief of any individual in this case, it appears to me that it must fall upon the editor of the Atlas. I cannot conceive that any person, actually believing in the truth of christianity, actuated by the least spark of christian principle, or paying the smallest regard to the precepts of the Gospel, could thus boldly misrepresent the motives and views of a fellow citizen, and stigmatize him and the party to which he belongs, with accusations, which he knew at the time were false and unfounded. It seems to be the fundamental principle of the Whig party, that no religious or moral grounds of action are to be regarded in the least, in politics. Falseness, misrepresentation, slander, and every species of trick and deception, appear to be held perfectly justifiable, by the most religious Whigs in promoting the success of their party. If there be any, who do not actually engage in these frauds themselves, yet the most devoted among them seem to sanction, encourage, and chuckle at them, and patronise most liberally the papers and the individuals that go to the greatest extremes in this vile and dirty work. The present excess of party excitement, and the encouragement given to it by our most influential citizens, appear to me to indicate the speedy downfall, not only of our political institutions and liberties, but also of all pure, high moral and religious principles. The mournful deterioration seems to me to be already plainly perceptible, in the common transactions of business, and in the toleration of sentiments and practices, which are daily gaining ground in the great mass of society.

To return to the law and the constitution. The second article of our bill of rights provides, that "no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience;—or for his religious profession or sentiments;—provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship." Now, the statute and the part of the common law, which forbid the expression of a religious belief or disbelief in the full inspiration of every book, chapter, and verse, contained in the bible, are, in my view, as plain a violation of this and other parts of the Constitution, as would be a law, making the creed and the forms of any sect the established religion of the state, and forbidding the exercise or the existence of any other. Which is the most important question to the community, and the most essential in a religious faith? Is it this?—Whether Jesus Christ was a mere man, and only an inspired prophet; or whether he was and is the Almighty God, the creator of all things, and entitled to supreme worship? Or is it this?—Whether a plain and simple narration of what a person heard, saw, acted, thought and believed, is the product of inspiration; or whether it may not be the simple result of the natural and ordinary powers of man? The first question is evidently of infinite importance, compared with the other. And yet any attempt to abridge the liberty of discussing and opposing the doctrine of the divinity of Christ, would be universally resisted as unconstitutional, by all our courts of law, by all Unitarians, and by thousands of others;—while the question, whether a mere history is written by inspiration, is forbidden to be agitated in the negative, by statute; which statute, I believe, is held by our courts to be constitutional. Such are the inconsistencies, absurdities, and contradictions, which are generated and nourished, when any one sect or combination of sects has the wealth and the influence, and when another sect or profession of belief is comprised of individuals who are not rich, nor learned, nor fashionable, nor influential, and against whom a popular excitement has been raised and promoted by cunning and designing men. I have not the least connexion or sympathy with Mr Kneeland or his doctrines, nor with his society, or any individual of it. I feel interested only in the security of our common rights and liberties,—in the liberty of discussion and the press,—and in the pure, correct, and the impartial administration of justice in all cases.

ARISTIDES.

The Swigs have had a frolic at Topsfield, where they scratched and tickled each other until they appeared as large to their own vision as Gulliver did to the Lilliputians. The Newburyport Herald informs us that they had a sick time, and that it cost only seventy-five cents—the number of guests amounted to a hundred—seven and a half mulls a piece—cheap enough.

There is to be a *Swiggery* at Hingham to-night, in one of the taverns there, in honor of the result of the late election. "Eat, drink, and be merry."

The Springfield Republican seems to be wonderfully troubled about our "twine" business. If we had a bundle of twine on hand that did not contain more brains than his caput, we should hardly deem it merchantable.

In the case of *Ryder vs. Greene, Adm'r*, recently tried a second time at New Bedford before the Supreme Court, and in which Messrs Webster and Baylies were engaged, the jury have a second time failed to bring in a verdict.

The New Hampshire Coffin Handbill, now under the editorial conduct of Jacob B. Moore—the original and only publisher in New England, of that sheet of libels upon common decency, Binn's "Monumental Inscriptions,"—has recently made an attack upon Mr C. G. ATHERTON, of Dunstable, Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, in the course of which Mr A. is charged with being one of several gentlemen enumerated, who "were of the ultra school of federalism, educated as such, acted as such, boasted of their hatred of the republicans, and in every struggle labored against the republican party up to the contest of 1828," &c. &c. Mr Atherton has boldly met the charge in a letter addressed to its originator, in which he asserts, that, from the period when he became of age in 1826, up to the present time, he has uniformly acted with the Democratic party—and that even as early as 1824, he openly expressed his preference for Crawford, and was opposed to the election of Adams, and afterwards to his administration, at the very commencement of which he avowed himself in favor of Jackson, as his successor—that he was never of "the school of ultra federalism," and that, without a single exception, he has uniformly acted in unison with the Democratic party.

Mr ATHERTON is one of the most promising young men in New England, and the Democratic party need ask no better evidence of his political worth, than is to be found in the repeated and virulent attacks made upon him by the Bank editors—which, instead of lessening his influence, as they are intended to do, only tend to attract and fix upon his merits, the eye of public favor and approbation.

Mr Booth.—This distinguished actor has concluded an engagement at the Warren Theatre, which has been in the highest degree productive to the treasury, and has fully sustained Mr Booth's reputation as the greatest tragedian of the present day. He has played *Richard, the Stranger, Cossius, in Julius Caesar, Bertram, Shylock, and Iago*, to a succession of houses, crowded almost to suffocation. This singular success has been obtained without the aid of newspaper puffery, and Mr Booth has relied on the exercise of his original and truly wonderful powers for the distinguished marks of approbation he has received during this engagement. It is no more than an act of justice to Mr Pelby's excellent corps dramatique to say, that they have afforded Mr Booth a support which he could not have received in any stock company within our knowledge. The tragedy of *Othello* has not been played in Boston, for many years, with so powerful a cast as that of the Warren on Friday evening. The names of Pelby as *Othello*, Booth as *Iago*, Hill as *Cassio*, Blake as *Rodrigo*, Mrs Pelby as *Emilia*, and Miss Pelby as *Desdemona*, with all the minor parts creditably filled, certainly warranted us in anticipating a rare treat,—and we were not disappointed in our anticipations.

Mr Booth's benefit on Monday evening, gave us an opportunity of witnessing another of Shakespeare's plays—the *Merchant of Venice*—performed in a style that would do honor to any theatre. *Shylock* is not one of Mr Booth's happiest efforts,—though he certainly gave us an admirable specimen of his racy, vigorous, natural acting, in the scene with *Tubal*, where he first hears of his daughter's elopement and extravagance in a foreign city—as well as in the celebrated trial scene.—Mr Houpt was very clever in *Antonio*; Blake graceful in *Bassanio*; Hill light and airy in *Gratiano*, and Miss Lane, (who by the way is fast growing up a fine girl,) was interesting in the pretty Jewess, *Jessica*.—We would wish the actors would adopt some standard for the pronunciation of the proper names in the piece. There was a singular diversity of opinion in this respect, which should be looked to by those having authority in the matter.

The Man of Many Wives.—Some few years since, a Clergyman residing in one of the interior towns of New Hampshire, was so unfortunate as to lose his wife, a most excellent and estimable woman. A brother minister by the name of B—, from an adjoining town, was applied to to preach a sermon on the occasion of her funeral, which he consented to do. Towards the close of his discourse, when he was endeavoring to pour oil and wine into the wounded heart of the bereaved husband, he emphatically assured him that he could deeply sympathize in his present affliction, for he had himself been seven times called upon to pass through the same fiery trial! The widower was comforted—married again—and, for aught we know, is as likely to be the husband of seven wives, as was his veteran comforter, at his early age.

Rather Suspicious.—A federal editor, located in Connecticut, and who has recently returned from a visit to New York, says he saw, while there, "foreign paupers and vagabonds,"—"houses of peculiar reputation"—the tenants of "gutters and watch-houses," and "ladies of more than suspicious character." He is certainly a fellow of surpassingly industrious habits, and should be forthwith recommended to the place of assistant editor of McDowell's Journal. He must, by this time, be qualified, by experience, for that situation.

"A poor rule that won't work both ways."—The Swig papers have been publishing with great apparent satisfaction the accounts of the votes in the different towns where the late candidates for Governor reside, as a test of the estimation in which those individuals are held by their neighbors. Let us go a step farther.—Cayuga county—the county in which Mr Seward resides—has given Marcy a majority of seven hundred and forty-five.

The India Rubber Shoes, advertised by Mr Peak, 449 Washington street, will be found, on inspection, to be worthy the attention of purchasers. They are faithfully manufactured under his personal attention, in an improved manner, and so constructed as to retain their shape and beauty. They are neatly lined and finished, and are well adapted to preserve the feet from cold as well as wet. He will make them to order, of any pattern or size desired.

Reprieve of Otis.—The President of the United States has reprieved Otis for 15 days from the 2d of December next, to have time to give the subject of the application for pardon a thorough consideration. Over 400 signatures were obtained to the petition in his favor in the course of a few hours.—*Briggs's Bulletin*.

The ground was covered with snow at New Bedford on Monday.

TRIAL OF THE SPANISH PIRATES.

[U. S. Circuit Court, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1834.]

Benjamin Rich (40 years).—A vessel from Salem, bound for Africa or India, usually passes between longitude 22 and 27 West—in going from any part of our coast, they steer eastward from 30 to 35 before they come into the trade winds, before they get so far south as latitude 30—they must "get up their eastern," before they get into the trade winds—must steer east by south—a vessel sailing from Havana passes the Gulf of Florida—keeps on in the Gulf Stream till she come to Cape Hatteras—keeps along current to the north and east—goes up to long 35 or 36, to make her eastern, and would not be a great distance from the point where the vessel coming the other way would be—in coming into lat. 30 34, would be likely to meet vessels from the U. States, before they came into the trade winds—Baltimore clippers, in light winds, sail much faster than our merchantmen—the course of a vessel from Havana to that point is longer than the course of a vessel from Salem there—a vessel sailing from Havana on the 26th of August, and another from Salem sailing on the 29th, would meet about there—in light winds, sharp vessels sail much faster in proportion than in heavy winds.

Cross-ex.—The difference between an ordinary merchantman and a clipper would be, that in a four knot breeze for the merchantman, the clipper would sail seven knots, while in a seven knot breeze the sharp vessel would not go over two more than the heavy vessel—180 miles a day is called a great run for one of our merchantmen—Liverpool packets average 120 to 130 in summer, and 160 to 170 in the fall or winter—the average voyage in summer is from 27 to 33 days—Liverpool packets make the passage 10 per cent. quicker than common merchantmen.

Capt Budd—29 years in the U. States Navy; have commanded ships of war on the West India station; been many times to Havana; how often I cannot tell; [witness draws tracks of vessels going from Salem and Havana, for Rio Janeiro and Coast of Africa; the supposed track of the Salem vessel corresponds with the Mexican's, which he terms "the common thorough fare to Africa," confirms the testimony of preceding witnesses, as to the probability of the Havana and Salem vessels meeting, and their relative speed of sailing, under the light and heavy winds.]

Capt. Joseph E. Bacon—have been acquainted with nautical affairs 30 years; have been constantly engaged in the trade from Boston to Havana and Matanzas [the witness confirms the preceding nautical witnesses.]

Zachariah Jellison—have been 10 passages to the West Indies; to Havana five times; two vessels, one from Salem to Rio Janeiro, and another from Havana to the Coast of Africa, must necessarily intercept each other's courses.

Capt. Charles Devans—have commanded a vessel 32 years; have been five voyages to Havana, and seventeen to Africa; [witness sustains the others respecting the courses from Salem and Havana to the trade winds, and adds that they must cross each other's tracks.]

William H. Peyton (interpreter sworn as a witness).—I was once mate of a Spanish brig 4 years; her tonnage in Spanish measure was ninety-five tons; but when she was measured in Charleston, she was declared to be one hundred and twenty tons; I have been three voyages to Africa from Havana; on the first voyage I was quarter-master, on the second, 2d mate, on the 3d, I was mate; have been in service since 1819—I think it is likely that vessels sailing in the latter part of August from Salem and Havana would fall in with each other in latitude 32 N. and longitude 37 W, if they fell in at all—I mean about that latitude and longitude; that is, they would be in the same region of the ocean. [Mr Child, after this answer was given, objected to the question which drew it out, and said he did "not want Mr Dunlap to play the part of cloud-compelling Jupiter, but wished to have the clouds of testimony gather naturally." The furthest North we ever went was latitude 32—the ordinary passage is eight days, to get out from the harbor—I should shape my course to the eastward to keep clear of the trade winds, and get into the variable winds, to bring up my northings.]

[Mr Peyton was subjected to a long cross-examination respecting the length of various voyages, and parts of voyages, to different ports in Africa; but as it related almost entirely to a portion of the ocean which the Pinda could only have traversed in her last voyage, subsequent to the robbery of the Mexican, we cannot perceive that it can have much, if any, bearing on the case, at bar. Mr Peyton stated that the natives of several ports in Africa will take dollars in payment of articles, but they are not current among themselves, and they only use them in making purchases of traders to their ports.]

I was five months a prisoner on the Island of Ascension. I was in Havana from June last till December—I saw the Pinda there, anchored in the man-of-war grounds—she laid a mile from the town from which I saw her—she was rigged as a two top-sail schooner then, Baltimore-clipper built, masks raked off about fifteen or twenty degrees, very low, appeared to be very deeply laden—it was in August that I saw her—the cargo of an African trader from Havana, so far as I know, is rum, tobacco, dry goods, muskets, pistols, powder, flints, cutlasses, Spanish dollars, &c.

When a captain of a merchantman is fitting out a vessel in the Havana, he obtains a number of sailors to work on board of her for a dollar a day and found—the day before she clears, the boatswain generally picks out the smartest for the crew—the next day they sign the papers—they then go to the office of the General of Marine, and are reviewed, and their licenses are examined—Spanish sailors are obliged to serve three years on board of a man-of-war, and when that term is out they receive a license to go where they please for the following three years. There licenses are always examined before they can clear, to see if their term of liberty has expired; if it has expired, or is about expiring, they are sent on board of a man-of-war; if it has not expired, they are permitted to sail in the merchantman. The first voyage I went the sailor's wages were from 30 to 35 dollars per month; on my second voyage, from 40 to 45 dollars, but on my last only 20 to 25 dollars. It is usual for all African traders to take out money. I never knew but one vessel to go out without money, but she was overhauled and brought back, and the boxes marked money were found to contain nothing but brickbats. * * * I never heard Perez threaten the prisoners when he came into court. When he was raving, the prisoners jumped up, and said to him—"You'll be fixed yet," and shaking their fingers at him; he replied "You'll be fixed." That is the only time he said any thing like a threat.

Mr Dunlap here read a letter from Mr Child, requesting him to produce the ship's papers, taken from Capt. Gibert, and the depositions taken at Fernando Po, or elsewhere, concerning the robbery of the Mexican.—Mr Dunlap said that he supposed the prisoners had a right to have the ship's papers produced, but he was not in the habit of producing depositions against prisoners, and should not put them in, unless the counsel repeats the call; "but," said Mr Dunlap, "I learn him not to repeat the call." Mr Child thought "that the papers ought to be produced to the counsel, to be examined by them, that they may be enabled to decide whether they would be willing to have them read to the jury. I submit it to the court, whether I must be compelled to submit to the hard conditions of the District Attorney's alternative." Mr Dunlap rejoined—"It is a kind of evidence that I have not been in the habit of using against prisoners; but I am ready to produce them and read them now. I mean that the counsel shall bear the whole responsibility of the call; for I have no idea of permitting them to be read by the counsel, and then put into the case if they choose." Upon the suggestion of Judge Story, Mr Child said he would take time to consider of Mr D.'s proposition.

Mr Badlam then commenced reading the ship's papers; the first was a "royal passport," dated 29th of April, 1831, permitting Capt Pedro Gibert to take a

cargo of lawful merchandise direct to St Thomas and Princes Island, the owners of the ship "to be made manifest to Capt Gibert, and all other vassals of mine," signed "I the King." The captain is expressly notified, in a note attached to this passport, that the vessel must not be employed to trade in new negroes, otherwise called *raa* negroes,—that is, negroes not taught.

Paper 2—Moro Passport, dated Havana, August 18, granting a passport to make this particular voyage, in which the captain is called a Catalonian, and the mate a Corneonian, and the whole crew, to the number of 30, enumerated. This pass winds up with a long chapter of wholesome marine morality. On the back of it is written, of the Pinda, "she carries, solely for the defence of the vessel, one brass pivot gun, of 16; 2 gunnades, of 12, in her battery, 24 muskets, 32 swords, 4 pairs of pistols, and corresponding munitions."

Paper 3—Bill of sale of the Pinda, of 98 Spanish tons, dated Aug. 7, 1832, to Bernardo de Soto, for \$54,000, signed by Joseph Benedict Pardo, the former owner.

Paper 4—Invoice of cargo, a very full and choice one, precisely suited for the African trade.

Paper 6—Contract between the captain and owners; the captain's wages to be \$100 per month, and 10 per cent. on the cargo, and \$3, ahead for every slave he brings.

Paper 7—Instructions to Capt. Gibert, to act according to his discretion, after consulting with his mate Bernardo de Soto, and to use due diligence, upon reaching his port of destination, to procure a return cargo; and to see that "neekness and tenderness be observed on board," and "to avoid all suspicious looking vessels." On his return, he is instructed "to enter Matanzas at night in silence, and, if hailed, say that you are from St. Thomas, in ballast," and that there are certain officers there, who are advised of their wishes, and will instruct him what is proper for him to do.

When the reading of these papers was concluded, Mr Dunlap announced to the Court, that the testimony in behalf of the Government had all been introduced. The examination of witnesses for the defence was then commenced, by calling to the stand *Juan B. Aranza*, captain of the Spanish merchantman *Conda de Villanueva*, laying in this port; he was examined at great length, by Mr Child, upon routes, of voyages, rates of sailing, and distances of ports, and the general usages of the African trade. He confirmed, in the main, the government witnesses, respecting the route from Havana to the coast of Africa, making no other variance than what might be naturally occasioned by the prevalence of different winds.

This witness testified that Capt. Gibert bore a high character in Havana. Mr Dunlap then asked the witness, what he himself traded in, when on the African coast, and he replied "sometimes in black ivory;" but, being more closely pressed to explain, what he meant by "black ivory," he admitted, that when he could not get a cargo of real ivory he took one of slaves.—*Court Adjourned*.

For the Boston Morning Post.

Thanksgiving Anthems.—I perceive that several new anthems for Thanksgiving have been advertised. Being myself more fond of old music, which has stood the test of time and taste, than of new pieces, the excellence of which is yet to be proved, I beg leave to recommend, at this time, to the attention of musical committees and leaders, the beautiful music of "Strike the Cymbal," to which new words have been adapted, expressly for Thanksgiving and similar occasions. It is contained in a recent work, called "The Boston Collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes," which is sold at a very moderate price, and is, I presume, to be found at most of the city bookstores. The new words commence thus—

"Swell the chorus, loud and glorious!
Let the song of praise resound!
God, our Father, watchful o'er us,
Scatters blessings all around.
Grateful feelings, humbly kneeling,
Offer incense at his throne," &c.

Commercial prosperity of Boston.—The number of foreign arrivals into this port during the year 1829, was 663; 1830, 642; 1831, 766; 1832, 1064; 1833, 1067; and up to Nov. 18, 1834, 1073.

The number of foreign clearances during the year 1829, was 524; 1830, 561; 1831, 679; 1832, 943; 1833, 935; and up to Nov. 18, 1834, 911.

Polly Smallfry of the Salem Register, says that Fauvel Hall will not hold more than 4000 people—you are mistaken, Polly.

Very late from Europe.—The arrival last night of the packet ship *Caledonia*, Capt. Graham, brings our English Journals down to the 22 ult. They contain no important political news.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The state of the cotton market is highly gratifying, and will be observed with great interest by the grower and the merchant.

Both Houses of Parliament, Libraries, &c. were destroyed by fire on the 16th ult. It is a matter of some doubt how the fire originated. The Sun says that the chimney of the Exchequer Office of the House caught fire from the burning of some useless documents, and that it communicated to the adjacent timbers.

Mr Livingston, American Ambassador, arrived in Paris on the 13th. He is said to be the bearer of new propositions from his Government relative to the claim of 25 millions rejected by the Chamber of Deputies last session. The Paris Constitutional of Oct 14 states, that it has been authorised by Mr Livingston, the American Minister, to declare that he has received no instructions from the Government of the United States to agree to any compromise whatever, relative to the 25 millions claimed of France, and further that Mr Livingston is sure no such instructions will ever be transmitted to him.

Liverpool Markets, Oct. 17.—Rice—3000 tierces of Carolina have been taken for export at 17s 6d, and 3500 bags of E. India for home use at 13s to 14s per cwt.

Cotton—There has been a brisk demand from the trade and speculators, and the market closed with great firmness at an advance of 1d to 1 1/2 per lb on American, and 1d per lb on nearly all other descriptions.

Liverpool, October 18, Saturday evening.—After the returns were made yesterday, 2000 bags Cotton were sold, of which 1200 Americans were on speculation. This day the sales are 6000 bags, of which 5000 are Americans, including about 3000 on speculation, prices 1d higher.

Oct. 21.—The sales yesterday were computed at 8000 bags, one half on speculation, prices full 1d per lb on Friday's rates. This day there is a very steady business going on.

We regret to see that the New England Magazine has entered the political field. The last number of this Magazine is decidedly of a political and partisan character, an electioneering and vote catching periodical. The editor will find to his cost that this course is unwise, and must in the end prove ruinous. It is only during the recent contest, that journals heretofore exclusively literary have admitted into their pages articles of a political character—we use the term in its common acceptance. Until very lately, there has prevailed a general opinion that literature and politics should be kept distinct from each other. The public mind must be in a most morbid and diseased state, when it has such a craving for exciting food. But we do not believe that it has this unhealthy appetite. We do not believe that the inmates of our drawing rooms are so furiously political as to desire works of this character, that literary coteries are anxious to engage in fierce and bitter discussions.—*N. Y. Times*.

Rhinoceros.—The ship *Allegheny*, from London, has brought to this city a large Rhinoceros, imported by S. Co. Esq.—*Phil. Sent.*

Municipal.—At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday, the Board concurred with the Council in accepting the report of the Water Committee, and making an additional appropriation to defray the expense of the survey. A communication from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, stating that No. 13 had violated the rules of the Department was referred. The committee appointed for that purpose were instructed to cause gates to be erected upon the B. & W. Rail Road, wherever said road crosses any street or highway, at the expense of said R. R. Corporation. Washington Clapp was nominated and appointed 1st assistant foreman, and Thos. Bagnall, jr. 2d do do of Engine No. 3.

A letter from New-Bedford, received at the Reading Room, dated yesterday morning, says, We have had a roaring fire here this morning, at 6 o'clock. It is still burning, raging from Water-st. over across to First-st. It originated in the store of Mr. James Moody, shoemaker. Eight or nine buildings are already burnt.

Salem Gazette Dr. to the Morning Post for an abstract of the case of the "State of Maine vs. Major Mitchell."

We shall publish the Review of the Market to-morrow.

BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—In consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, and the indisposition of several members of the choir, the Oratorio, advertised for this Evening by the Choir of the Academy, is postponed until further notice.

MARRIED.

In Salem, George Curtis, of Hanover, to Nancy Bowler; Hazelton Page, of Hampton, N. H. to Mary Ann Cook; Ira Cheever to Melitah G. Felt.

In Portsmouth, N. H. on Sunday evening, by Rev Mr King, John H. Rolland, of this city, to Adeline Augusta Ayers, of P.

DIED.

In this city, on Friday last, Mary Ann Warren, 31.
On Sunday night, John Brooks, 37.
In the Insane Hospital, on Monday morning, Elizabeth Lynch, 30.
In Lexington, 10th inst, Abigail Munroe, 87.
In New York, N. H. Samuel Bassett, one of the heroes of Bunker Hill, 80.
In Pensacola, 13th ult, at the Navy Yard, Lieut Augustus R. Strong, of the Navy, and lately attached to the U. S. schr Experiment.

IMPORTATIONS.

SALONICA.—Bark Flora—620 bales wool—3151 killos salt—100 baskets 4 sacks woolens.
HALIFAX.—Br sch Industry—14 tanks 2 bbls old iron—1 tierce 3 bbls 1 hhd old copper—5 hbls hams—20 bgs 6 bales 1 roll old rags—4 hbls 4 puncture 1 bbl sheep skins—4 hbls salted pelts—7 bundles hair—7 do slats—2 bgs feathers—2 cals skins—4 bbls glass.
NEW BEDFORD.—Sch Alderman—81 chaldrons coal—11 chests ten—15 drums figs—2 bbls salmon—1 box specie—2 boxes sweetmeats.

SHIP-NEWS—1834.

PORT OF BOSTON—TUESDAY, November 18.

ARRIVED.

Bark Flora, Howes, Salomon Sept 10. Passed Gibraltar 8th Oct, with the Madeline, M'Manus, fm Loughorn for New York, and saw the frigate United States, fm Mahon, going in. Spoke 21st, off Cape de Gatt, brig Adeline, Moore, 14 days fm Loughorn for Mahon; 5th inst, lat 55, lon 55, brig Columbus, Cronstadt, for New York.
Sch Alderman, Horton, Sydney N.S. 8th inst.
Br sch Industry, Fletcher, Halifax 12th inst. Left brig Mic Mac, Tobias, hence at 9th; sch Oneco, 18 days from Philadelphia, 21st inst. Spoke on Friday last off Liverpool N.S. brig Cordelia, hence for Halifax.
Sch Frances, Howes, Hudson and N York.
Sch Wm James, Hill, Augusta.
Sch Bangor Packet, Whittemore, Deer Isle.
Sloop Harriet, Holmes, Plymouth.
Sloop Hector, Barnes, Plymouth.

CLEARED.

Bark Talent, Pratt, Mobile.
The steamboat Bangor, from Portland for Boston, put into Cape Ann last night, having received some damage to her wheel house. Several of her passengers have arrived in town.

Shipping Lists to Oct 17

Liverpool 14th—sailed Nester, Sisco, Boston; 15th, Tyler, Eldridge, N. Ori; 16th, Warathon, do. Butl for Ldg, Ceylon, and Jupiter, Charleston.
At Hamburg 5th, Brookline, Thayer, Canton.
At Cuxhaven 10th, Chas Henry, Wilcutt, and Napoleon, Cushing, Matanzas.
In the Texel 8th, Eagle, Soule, Alexandria.
At Antwerp 12th, Grampus, Brewster, Matanzas.
At Helvoet 10th, Hollander, Kelly, and Bruce, Smith, Boston.
At St Jago Oct 15, brig Elsworth, Adams, and Nizer, Howland, hence at 9th and 11th, former to commence loading next day for Trieste; Rovenia, Hood, fm Portland.
At Trinidad Oct 20, bark Franklin, Gibbs, Boston 14; sch Billings, White, do 10; brig Ajax, Theobald, from Wisconsin, do.
Havana Oct 25, in port, Lloyd, Stevens, from Portland, at 21st, dist; Rice Plant, Boston next week; Kenhava, New Orleans 28; New Castle, Hull, fm Matanzas at 20th, unc.

SPOKEN.

Sept 4, lat 87 S, lon 73, sch Missionary Packet, Francis, 41 days fm Oahu for Canton.
Nov 10, lat 37, lon 70, ship Baltimore, 2 days from Baltimore.
Nov 9, lat 33 20, lon 70 50, ship Cynosure, 4 days from Boston for New Orleans.
Oct 30, lat 48 14, lon 30, ships Columbus, and St Andrew, N York for Liverpool.
Oct 8, lat 62, lon 6, brig Plymouth, 14 ds fm Gottenburg for N York Bedford.
Nov 3, off D Head Shot Keys, ship Mattakesket, fm Boston for New Orleans.
Nov 14, lat 40, lon 68, ship Mary & Susan, 54 hours from Portsmouth for New Orleans.

BATH Nov 15—ar ship Avis, Thompson, Cadiz, via Boston.
15th—ar sch Orbit, Clancy, St Thomas 22 ds. Left sch Premier, fm New York Oct 24, for St Louis, 14 days from Boston, was going in, had lost overboard Henry Miller, seaman.
Sailed ships Havre, M'Kown, New Orleans; Caspian, Patten, do; New England; Swanton, do; Girard, Thompson do.
PORTLAND Nov 14—cleared bark John Brouwer, Hulds, Mobile.

NEW BEDFORD Nov 16—sailed ship Triton, Carr, Pacific Ocean.
At Parguilla Cove, ship Richard Mitchell, Gwinn, Pacific Ocean for Nantucket, with 1900 bbls of L.

EDGEMONT Nov 15—ar sch Cumberland, Alexandria, for Thomaston—Tremont, N York, and Elizabeth, Baltimore, for Boston.

WESTPORT Nov 14—ar brig Industry, Soule, fm Western Islands with 210 bbls oil.

NEW YORK Nov 15—cleared ships St Louis, Story, New Orleans; Rhode Island, Manchester, Mobile; bark Prudent, Morison, Savannah; brig Pulaski, Goodwin, Rio Grande; Caroline, Irenitis, St Thomas; Patron, Jones, and sch Mohican, Boston.

16th—ar ship Caledonia, Graham, Liverpool 21st Oct. Left ships Roscoe, for New York 24th; Hibernia, do 1st Nov; Richmond, do 5th; Sheffield, hence at 14th; Europe, do 20th; Victoria, and Hector, do 19th Josephine, do 11th.

Sailed Maria de Gloria, Lisbon—Cuxhaven, fm Hamburg—Habana, Haudy, New Orleans.
Brig Emigrant, Smith, Malaga Oct 12. Sailed in on Carroll, for Philad. Left brig William, Curtis, N Orleans 10; Fidele, for Trieste, unc; Whig, Hinkley, wh freight; Hecla, Whiting, do do; Ames, Raymond, do; Adeline, Moore, fm Loughorn; Elle, Spring, New York 12; Franklin, Lyle, Phil 5.

Brigs Huron, Winsor, Marseilles—Emma, Fletcher, St Peterburg—Louisia, Erwer, Amsterdam—Robt Adams, Maria, Malaga.

Brig Rosamund, Briggs, Bremen—schs Wm Wallace, Baker—Alex Cummings, Howes—Reinder, Crowell—Boston, Hm—Richard Packet, Burr, and Pequot, Baker, all from Boston.

Schs Edw Preble, Eastport—Brighton, J Q Adams, and Neidion, fm Salem.

RICHMOND Nov 13—ar brig Commissary, Ranlett, Boston; Carthage, Toppan, Newburyport.

Sailed sch Franklin, Billings, Portsmouth—Caroline, King, Plymouth.

CHARLESTON Nov 9—ar brig Sardius, Ritchie, N York. Ship Nile, from Portland, touched off the bar 5th, and proceeded for New Orleans.

10th—below ship Plymouth, fm Boston.</

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Table with multiple columns listing various goods and their prices. Includes items like ASHES, GRAIN, COFFEE, SUGAR, and various oils.

TREMONT THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, November 10th, Will be presented the new Farce of the MUMMY! Toby Tramp, (the Mummy) Mr. Barrett, Larry Bathurst, Mr. Comer, Fanny Madragon, Miss McBride.

WARREN THEATRE.

MISS PELLEY as JULIA—MR PELLEY as MASTER WALTER. THIS EVENING, November 10th, Will be performed the celebrated Play of the HUNCHBACK!

AUCTION SALES.

BY F. E. WHITE. Store, No 22 Long wharf. NEW CASTLE COALS. This Day, at 1 o'clock in Liberty square, 150 children Newmarket Wallend Coals, particularly selected for this market, and are of superior quality, now on board the brig Samuel & John, from New Castle.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN TYLER. Office, No 9 Central wharf. RAISINS AND SUGAR. This Day, at 11 o'clock, at No 51 Commercial wharf, 400 casks Raisins—Loring's brand—as good as new.

